DL. XIV. OR. BAILEY. ATIONAL ERA."

PHIC PORTRAIT O

Avignon, from an oria

just published by C.

of which sum, it will p

of the United States, 8i d furnished on the sam mner, Salmon P. Chas Emerson, John Sherma

ISHED. GFELLOW. riginal daguerreotype, , and the seer, as he ect."—Aslas and Bes.

BRAINARD, D BLANK BOOT URING. red to estimate for bothes; including Printing rices as low as the lower oryping, patented by Wisenabled to stereory RGE P. GOFF, Washington, D. C NG POST,

Republican Jour. New York,

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VOL. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860. /OTO/IIIZAW No. 680.

and also make proper restitution, where he had not as the course of the pulsars, the Moreites of a second of the pulsars, the Moreites of the second of the course of the second of the ice, with but a swinging lamp, that sheds a smal and sickly light around; a rough, mis-rable bed; a single chair, and a paper-strewn lest, for his peculiar use, this Beale Lloyd has asset the greater part of an entire month, self-

Two necessities, and a madly indulged pure, had possession of Beale Lloyd, when first became the lessee of *Palazzo Cieco*: The eteessity of eacaping from man; the necessity of work, to save himself; and the purgose and tope of redeeming his name and credit, by means of that work. He must escape from his ellows, or go mad; he must toil to exhaustion, would turn in and corrode upor ence, or all his schemes would end in air. hen he reached Genoa, excitement, and the rce anxieties of his journey and escape, had mbined to make him almost mad. He could combined to make him almost mad. He could scarce indeed restrain himself from breaking out publicly into the convulsive gestures and delirious cries of positive mania. The bright sanlight of Genoa seemed to scorch his brain, like the breath of a furnace; the flashing, dancing waters, in their sparkling, took, to his distempered mind, the semblance of a million swords, drawn against him, and menacing his life; while the exuberance of color he saw all around him filled his eyes, he said, with horrid images of blood and carnage. The cool corridors and loft halls of his palace gave him no relief, but of blood and carnage. The cool corridors and offy halls of his palace gave him no relief, but

of the place, with its earthy smell, that fulls a you, and, in a moment, lessens the life of pulse. Consider the infernal thoughts, that fulls a you, and in a moment, lessens the life of pulse. Consider the infernal thoughts, that twe fancies, the monstrous imaginings, native fancies, the monstrous imaginings, natily procreated of such a place—the legities and necessary offspring of all Bastiles, and necessary offspring of all Bastiles, ary cells, Cachots, Oubliettes. Consider all ary cells, Cachots, Oubliettes. Consider all et hings, and then remember that, in this e, with but a swinging lamp, that sheds a lal and sickly light around; a rough, missel, which was only approached by the stupendous enormity, extravagance, and jrrationality, of the premises upon which he based his whole fabric, e, with but a swinging lamp, that sheds a lal and sickly light around; a rough, missel to the source of the color of the place, with its earthy such as only approached by the stupendous enormity, extravagance, and jrrationality, of the premises upon which he based his whole fabric, but though, so far, there was "method in his mandless, and then remember that, in this earned the month, the month nly to do with these extravagances of Beal only to do with these extravagances of Beach Lloyd, so far forth as they, and their study, and manipulation, were part of his life in the Oub-liette. They were never attempted to be car-ried out; they were never even copied, nor transmitted abroad; mere fungi of the dungeon,

transmitted abroad; mere lungly of the dulgeon, and of the distempered brain of its occupant, the sole importance they have in our eyes is the partial light reflected from them upon the mental and moral condition of their unhappy originator. originator. And the most trifling reflection upon the substance of these schemes cannot fail to con-vince us that Lloyd had grown mad, so far as of blood and carnage. The cool corridors and lofty halls of his palace gave him no relief, but rather, by their suggestions of immensity, tended to aggravate his malady. Demented, raving the had field hither and thither, up and down, through the house, watched and followed by the anxious George, until, weary, worn out by the fary of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first of his madness and the exhaustion of his over the first ov

session and florestand with the finely of the problem of the problem of the companion of the problem of the problem of the companion of the problem of the p

with lesser children.

All these pictures have been pleasantly contemplated, and elicited the warm admiration of our enthusiastic natures. Many a tear of tender sympathy has been shed in pity for the poor der sympathy has been shed in pity for the poor derivative of the sympathy has been shed in pity for the our enthusiastic natures. Many a tear of the poor der sympathy has been shed in pity for the poor my shoulder.

Having invited the family to seat themselves him out. der sympathy has been shed in pity for the poor Indian. Many an utopian plan has been formed for their civilization, their injellectual, social, moral, and religious advancement. But, alas, the white man, with all his religion, learn around me, I endeavored to make them understand what I had been doing, and I believe I succeeded. They all appeared greatly interested. I then turned to some blank leaves in the brother to learn his great wants, or how to appear of the poor follows very long. It was soon discovered that we could talk with them, and we were not have been doing, and I believe I succeeded. They all appeared greatly interested. I then turned to some blank leaves in the back part of my diarra, and down any rocket.

ply efforts for his good.

The modern tourist, who journeys westward, and comes in contact with wandering tribes, or rather with the remnants of once flourishing please them makes. The maiden in particular we have also notice that it any of the cooled minor with its, his number was at once taken down, please them makes. The maiden in particular rather with the remnants of once flourishing and powerful tribes, now leading a wandering, precarious, half-starving life, humbled, dispiritied, degenerated, do not find that grage, woble, and romantic type of humanity which his preconceived notions and ideas of the race had led him to anticipate. And he at once jumps into the opposite extreme. His high wrought fancing and sugurne expectations, induced by his ideal literature and poetry, have not been that he has been deceived, and, in plain Saxon language, he says that Cooper, Longfellow, Emershale that he has been deceived, and, in plain Saxon language, he says that Cooper, Longfellow, Emershale that he has been deceived, and the whole host of Indian character delineators, bave lied. He accuses all men of letters, who have written a line about the aboriginal race, of falsism witten a line about the shoriginal race, of falsism with a shoriginal race, of falsism witten a line about the shoriginal race, of falsism with a shoriginal race, of falsism with a shoriging land with the shoriging land witten a line about the aborganal race, of falsifying nature and ignoring truth for the sake of
fying nature and ignoring truth for the sake of
short space of time, and having donned it,
strutted and flirted around, to the great amuselying nature and gnound routh or the sake of retaining or creating the beautiful. You remember that ex-Judge Wilson, a Provincial lawyer of moderate abilities, who happened to make a tour through Mexico, not long since, made a similar accusation against the historian, Prescott, our Prescott, of whom the American records are justly round. Our modern tourier re-

back part of my diary, and drew some rough pictures of buffalo, antelope, and other animals of the plains; of soldiers and Indians, both

The father and daughter both understood a the strempts at conversation, they mixed the two together so much as to be scarcely intelligible, the together so much as to be scarcely intelligible, the old man some questions about the age of his daughter, he offered to sell had be me, provided I would promise to take her to my home, and treat her well. He evidently thought he was offering me a very great bargain, for when I respectfully declined the purchase, his countenance fell, and he seemed offering me moments, her large, soft eyes wide open with actonishment, and then, with pointing his and a coquettish air, turned age, face from me.

It is quite considered. There is scarcely the two differences of the business. Agents are employed who go about the country to gather up such as see snitable. The agent gets about \$30 per seed. Now, this is half a year's wages; axe'd he gets one coole, he

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Ten cents a line for the first insertion,

All communications of the paper or for put M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. O.

dozen of whom were constantly moving about, carrying rattans, with which to enforce order.

every effort was used to prevent us. M. Larget, the owner, became enraged. The Portuguese agents and interpreters stormed and foamed. But we would take no destal. After sometime, we succeeded in getting in, but we were followed by the excited crowd of Portuguese and by the guards, so that anything like a fair investigation was out of the question. My friend could not speak with any one unless he was overawed by the presence of his masters; and when I would attempt to speak to a man, be was thrust away, and forbidden to utter a word. After continuing our fruitless efforts, long enough, we retired, filled with melancholy reflections on the scenes we had witnessed. There

It is quite common for some of these Indian tribes to get their daughters. There is scarcely a tracer among them that has not from one to three, I am tori has the young women like to be sold to white men. I do not blame them, he can live that leag without work. If he obtains six men, he receives a sum of money which will make him rich in comparison with the masses of laboring men. Now, let it be observed that a very large reward is offered to avaricious men, and these men have no sense of most responsibility to restrain them from any means that may be necessary to secure their victims; and in the midst of a population them got and the server to the masses of the policy and in the midst of a population so dense, it is easy to find many unsuspecting victims. Every possible scheme to decoy the serve Indians, the "constant of five or six tribes—are commanded just 2 cross the plain, at the magen of the fore", and about three miles distant from op. camp.

But 'c give you further information respecting these wild people, or to give you an idea of the beauty of this country, I must write another letter.

I named this plain tayself, and therefore you need not look for it on any map.

Truly rome.

Guy Oaklear.

Raphroads in Virginia.—The advanced sheets of the report on the railroads of Virginia for 1859 show in operation—including 287 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad located in the State—1,438 miles of main and Covington, to the mouth of the Big Sandy, on the Ohio river, the railroad distance is 532 miles, of which distance 297 miles completed are operated by three companies owning connected roads.

A backelog friend of ours left a boarding house in which there was a number of old maids, on account of "the miserable fair set before him at the table."

A regular physician, being sent for by a quack doctor, expressed his surprise at being called in on an occasion naparently triffing.

A regular physician, being sent for by a quack doctor, expressed his surprise at being called in on an occasion naparently triffing. a sisted that it is really the slave trace ander another name. The cursed avarice for gold sears and hardens the hearts of men, and crushes out the feelings of humanity that would naturally exist there. And the managers of this disgrace ful business purchase and imprison men, and transport them, without remorse of conscience.

One of us asked why those who wanted to go home were not permitted to return. The

in theory, and may serve to blind the minds of those who are satisfied to look at the surface. But consider the character of the Portuguese nation, the fact that the interpreter used is incompetent for many dialects, and may be easily bribed; and that the coolies are constrained by fear; and then, I ask, will this pretended form of justice satisfy any man who regards the rights of every other man, rich or poor, Christian or heathen, as sacred and inviolable as his own?

But what more shall I say? Alas, that I must speak of my countrymen engaged in this traffic in human flesh. A large American ship, the "Swallow," (owned, if I am not wrongly informed, in Salem, Massachusetts,) is now taking in a cargo of coolies at Whampoa, for Havana. She is chartered by a very extensive dealer in coolies. Another American ship, the "Live Yankee," sailed from this port on aive dealer in coolies. Another American ship, the "Live Yankee," sailed from this port on the 4th of March last, with 800 coolies, for Havana. The other ships conveying coolies were French and Spanish. A French steamer is to take those who are here now. The Governor of Macao will not permit sailing vessels to leave here with coolies during the summer, when the southwest monsoon blows on the China Sea.

This is the reason the "Swallow" left here to

This is the reason the "Swallow" left here to fill up at Whampoa. In another letter, I will give some "horrors of the coolie traffic," which will show still further what deeds of darkness are

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Portland, Me., Jan. 5 .- The steamship! Bonemian, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the norning of the 21st of December, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Friday) evening.

The Bohemian's advices are four days later

The steamship Kangaroo also sailed on the

21st of Demember, for New York.
The steamship Vigo was detained at Liverpool until the 22d of December.
The steamship Africa, from New York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th ome hours for water.

European Congress.—The Paris Pays pub-

ne plenipotentiaries:

Austria.—Count Rechberg and Prince Met-

ternich.

Great Britian. - Lord Cowley and Lord Prussia.—Baron Schleinitz and Count Pour ales.

Russia. — Prince Gortschakoff and Count

France.—Count Walewski and Prince De la Tour D'Auvergne.

Spain.—M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon.

Portugal.—Count Lavaradio and Viscount

The Pays adds, that the names of the representatives for the Holy See, the Two Sicilies, and Sardinia, and Sweden, are not yet officialknown, but a Turin dispatch says that Count Cayour has been definitely appointed first plen-inotentiary for Sardinia, and Chevalier Desam-

ipotentiary for Sarunna, and that France has been brois the second; and that France has been officially notified of the fact. It is also positive accorded that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope.

The Pays announces that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 20th ent the Pope.

January.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intended to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guarantied by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the

Britain. - The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places.
The thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer; a thaw had set in. Old Brown.—The London Times has a lead-

er on the execution of John Brown, and the circumstances it gave rise to. It says that it appears somewhat ludicrous to find that the North did nothing until Brown was executed and adds, that this does not convey a very ex purpose. It sums up as follows: "The result will be to strengthen the South by the adhesion of the floating mass of opinion, which in every ntry lies between two extremes. Whatever may be the future of the negro race, no one i his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and ravish white women; and if any man chooses to head an outbreak of this kind, he must expect to meet a fate which right thinking me will not glorify with a crown of martyrdom." The American ship Sea Belle, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, took fire while lying at

stol, repairing damages sustained in the late origin of the fire was unknown.

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement inside that the screw steamship Great Britain ed off the Western Islands. supposed to be a villa gous hoax, as the Great

ly left Liverpool on the 11th for Melbourne, and the canister was picked up five days -The London Daily News corre pondent in Paris says that it was currently re

ported that the expected reduction in the tariff would apply principally to cotton, and that iron would not be benefited by it. The weather in France corresponded with that in England. The temperature had not

been so low for nineteen years.

The Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and rail way traffic was impeded by snow.

Commercia' at airs in France had undergor

commercia: anairs in r rance had undergone no change. The tendency towards improvement continued. In Paris, flour and wheat were firm at previous prices. The Provincial markets were also generally firm.

Prince Jerome Napoleon continued to improve in health, and the Moniteur of the 21st tates that no further bulleting would be innered.

tates that no further bulletins would be issued. The session of the Corps Legislatif was experted to convene at Paris on the 16th of Jar Sno in and Morocco. - The whole Span

army was concentrated at Ceuta. The Moors continued to be very enthusiastic about the war, The latest accounts from Morocco are to the

16th. The Moors were still assailants, their attacks being continued with the same impetuous bravery, and each time with great numbers Private letters from Cadiz state that the plant of the Spaniards is, to attack Teutan on two sides simultaneously, or by land from Ceuta and from the river. Teutan is defended by

earthworks and redoubts.

A Madrid letter of the 14th says that the ish army amounted to 40,000, but the

the Government of Morocco had been officially called to the 14th article of the treaty existing between the United States and Spain, which between the United States and prohibits the citizens of one country prohibits the citizens of one country cepting foreign letters of marque to cannot the commerce of the other.

against the commerce of the other.

The Cadiz journals announce that Marsha
O'Donnel has declared Ceuta a free port.

se clerk answered, with a look of sur-

says the report of the intended abdicate the Emperor was totally unfounded. The statement that the Archduke Maxis would be absent from Austria for two years was likewise false. His journey to Brazil will

that country.

The Czar has raised Gen. Barrabuski to the rank of Marshal.

The St. Petersburg journals publish news from Caucasus, announcing that the people of Abcdehhe, numbering 100,000, with their chiefs

had declared their submissions, and that other tribes were preparing to submit. Sweden.—At Stockholm an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the Italian people had taken place, and the Diet had unanimously resolved to present an address to the King, re-questing his Majesty to defend at the Congress the right of the Italian people to decide their own affairs.

A majority of the Congress have expressed

themselves favorable to the admission of the Plenipotentiaries from Switzerland, when Congress deliberates the neutrality of Savoy.

London Money Market.—The funds had been without material fluctuation, but the tendency

was rather downward.

London Produce Market.—Sugar steady, bu quiet. Coffee very firm. Tea active, at advanced rates. Rice firm. Tallow quiet. Liverpool Cotton Market .- Liverpool, Jan es of cotton to-day about 5,000 Market dull. Imports to-day, 28,000 bales previously in the week, 9,419 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Jan. 8 .- The steamers Arabia, Vigo, and Kangaroo, have arrived. The for-mer brings advices from Liverpool to the 24th, anticipating the advices by the Vigo and Kangaroo.
The steamer Circassian arrived out on the

The 19th of January was said to have been fixed for the meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris. It was denied that the Pope claims the Presidency of the Congress for his plenipoten-

tiary.

A French pamphlet by La Guemniere, on the subject of the Pope and the Peace Congress, attracted much attention, as reflecting Napoleon's views. It is conciliatory in tone, but gize the pamphlet.

Lord John Russell tells the memorialists

elative to Mexico that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with the Powers respecting the course to be pursued in the future. He points out the difficulty of the United tates recognising one President, and England and France another. The Paris bourse closed firm at 70f. 50c.

There was a vague, unconfirmed rumor of an

outbreak in Hungary.

The Spanairds had again repulsed the Moors, entailing heavy losses on both sides.

The Calcutta mail of November 23d, bringing Shanghai dates of the 19th, had been tel

the 23d says: The Moors attacked the Span iards on the road to Teutan, in order to of struct their works, but were victoriously r pulsed. The Spanish army had only four killed and fifty wounded. All their works had been completed.

Hong Kong advices of November 15th sa

the rate of exchange had declined about 14 per cent. Prices of tea were firmer. Silks showed an upward tendency.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of 45,000

pales, including 1,800 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined. The news from the United States caused a slight decline, and the numerous arrivals also produced a depression. Prices are quoted \$ @ 3-16 lower, particularly new crop cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richards

Spence, & Co. quote: Flour is steady at 22s. 6d. @ 27s. Wheat is firm—red, 9s. 3d. @ 9s. 11d.; white, 9s. 6d. @ 11s. 6d. Corn is dull, ed-vellow 31s. @ 32s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef heavy and all qualities declined. Pork dull. Baco niet. Newburg middles 49s. @ 50s. Lard is ull at 55s. @ 56s Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, comes passenge

y the Arabia. The Austria's mails will leave here by th The papers by the Arabia contain a few ad-

itional items of interest.
Count Arigdor, the representative of the Republic of San Marino at Paris, presented a

the future Congress, protesting against the ecroachment of Piedmont. ation of the Marquis D'Auvergr as the second French plenipotentiary in the European Congress gave great satisfaction to the friends of Italy.

A Paris dispatch of the 23d says the French

Government had, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress would not take place before Jan. 19th.

The London Herald, the organ of the Conservative party, has announced a complete and comprehensive reform bill, to appear in the n the event of the postponement of the ministerial reform bill, or its proving unacceptable

shed, and will be imm hly eulogistic of the volunteer mo mer Great Britain was spoken De

hat the report of her having foundered is a The Belgian Government has agreed to for by the Canadian steamers as well as by the Cunard boats. It is supposed the Cunard boats. It is supposed that the Germ postal league will adopt a similar arrangement

Louis, Jan. 7.—We have the following additional intelligence by the arrival of the overland

nail here: The Arizonian of the 23d of Decemb learns, through a reliable correspondent, that the Governor of Sonora had received dispatcher the Governor of Sonora had received dispatch from the Juarez Government, directing him revoke at once his order expelling Capt. Sto-and his party from Sonora. He is also orders to invite Capt. Stone's party to return, an

The Arizonian adds, that it fears that Gov.
Pesquiera will disobey these instructions and that the settlement of the

Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Co., &

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860. All letters for the National Era must great source of difficulty; and while he freely addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

RETURN OF MR. SEWARD .- Mr. Seward made evitable tendency of the party is towards Aboli his appearance in the Senate on Monday, in tionism; and hence he thinks the South should not wait until Republicanism is invested with from the country some seven or eight months, the control of the Government, but that resist uring which time he has travelled over the ance, or secession, should immediately follow greater part of Europe, and visited Egypt and the election of a Republican President. He Palestine. He received a warm greeting from says:

In the Senate, Mr. Green attacked the doctrine of squatter sovereignty promulgated by Mr.

Douglas, and showed that the Democratic party had always sanctioned the interference of the had always sanctioned the interference of the Federal authority in the Territories. He proceeded to read many extracts from the platforms and resolutions of the Democracy, proving his position, and asserted that until lately Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh had acquiesced in those in by William Lloyd Garrison and others of Douglas and Mr. Pugh had acquiesced in those platforms. He then commented on the principle assumed by the Republican party, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, The contrary was true. Slavery was national, Freedom sectional. He then advocated the protection of slave property in the Territories. It was the bounden duty of Congress to afford every protection to it under the Dred Scott deeision, and there was no power in the Federal

Government to prohibit its jurisdiction. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Green yielded to a motion to go into Executive ses-

After some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded o argue that the Republican party is essen-

tially an Abolition party. He said that the Southern people, or at least his constituents, would not submit to the election of a Republi can President, and that they would take such an election as a declaration of hostility. Mr. Adrain interrupted the speaker with the remark, that if the Southern Democracy expected the co-operation of the Northern wing

solution of the Union. The Northern Democracy would never consent to a dissolution on such an issue as the election of a President in a constitutional way. Mr. Haskin desired to know if Mr. Gartrell

of the party, they must cease to threaten a dis-

ould vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union without her compliance with the requisitions of the English bill as to population. Mr. Gartrell refused to answer, and said that he would answer that question when the proper time arrived.

back with alarm and indignation.'

the impeachment of judicial officers for the exe-

"The averment I make, Mr. Clerk, is, that

the ideas, the principles, the politics, of the Re-

to the rights and interests of the South. The

creed. We admit that legitimate criticism war-

rants the citation of respectable individual ut-

lusive authority for the principles of the Re-

gave of perfect fairness when he omitted to in

Having cited from various authorities what he

"Now, sir, however distasteful it may be to ny friend from New York, [Mr. Clark,] how-

ever much it may revolt the public sentiment or conscience of this country, I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of William H. Seward, or Salmon P. Chase, or

to the grace of his diction, has blinded his oppo-

nents, as well as his friends, to his manifes

"philosophical" and "logical," even by R

ublicans, in a spirit of generosity to a generou

foe : but if we undertake to dissect it, we shall

find it lamentably deficient in these qualities.

In the first place, Mr. Curry assumes that th

Anti-Slavery agitation and excitement in the

free States has been entirely spontaneous and

inprovoked—he assumes that the slave interes

has been entirely passive; that it has made

attempt to extend and spread itself over the

Western Territories; that it has been liberal.

tolerant, and fair, in its relations to the interest

of Freedom, and in the administration of the

Government. All this is quietly taken for

granted by Mr. Curry ; but what are the facts?

was framed, the whole country, except Sout

Carolina, Georgia, and a portion of North Car

lina, stood on the platform or basis of the R

publican party of the present day. The de-

nates in the Federal Convention which frame

the Constitution show that the most earnest e

orts to prohibit the slave trade came from Vir

ginia; that North Carolina and Maryland con

urred with her on this point, and that the mor

Northern States, though feeling less interest i

the question, were all decidedly opposed to the

traffic. It is also an historical fact that the

ordinance of 1787, by which Slavery was ex

uded from all the Territories of the Union

which Congress had control, origina Mr. Jefferson, who first proposed it that he desired, with the consent of

ern States, to extend the Anti-Slavery

The facts are these. When the Constitution

partial array of facts, and illogical deduct

rom them. His speech has been prone

corporate that paper into his speech.

ne makes the following declaration :

cution of the fugitive slave law."

Of the Republican party he says

Mr. Hickman explained his position. He said that no party or class of men at the North would tolerate the idea of disunion. That the North has eighteen millions of free inhabitants. and that they will not permit a dissolution of the Union. The North can manufacture more culation of incendiary pamphlets, at the wide was the immediate admission of Missouri with arms in ninety days than the South can buy, spread sympathy for a murderer and a traitor," Slavery.

the floor, and made a conciliatory appeal to the Democratic side of the House, in favor of and essentially hostile to the Constitution and oceeding to an organization. In reply to an nquiry, he said that he would not vote for any the sections, an irrepressible conflict between nan who had been guilty of crime, or who en- opposing and enduring forces." tertained sentiments at war with the peace of

society. Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, declared that e would not vote for Mr. Sherman if he entertained the views read from the Speaker's desk, and direct way of stating the political poas extracts from the Helper book. Mr. Sher- sition of a party is, to quote from its recognised man held them in abhorrence. He said that f Mr. Clark of Missouri would withdraw his of it, he has picked up detached sentences from offensive and menacing resolution, that Mr. the speeches and writings of individual Repub-

erman was ready to state his position fully regard to that book. Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, obtained the floor. and replied to his colleague, Mr. Stokes. He sed to be a moderate Union man, and cy of a party; but, first and foremost, candor aid that the South makes no extravagant demands upon the Federal Government. He languaged those who deny that Slavery is entitled to Congressional protection in the Terri-

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, American, in reply an allusion, took similar ground.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, denounced the p on recently taken by ex-Gov. Wise, that he could fight the battles of the Union within the Union. Virginia sentiment was represented by the members on this floor, and not by ex-Governor Wise. He claimed the right of nulli, ication and secession.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, obtained the oor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. No ballot was taken during the day. GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE-A NA

TIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED .- John Letcher. the new Governor of Virginia, has sent to the Legislature a message, proposing the call of National Convention, to revise the Constitution. He hopes that such a Convention may ome to terms of agreement, and finally settle the Slavery controversy; but if they fail to agree, then a peaceable separation should be iscussed. If the Northern States refuse to accede to this call of a Convention, the fact will be conclusive of their determination to keep up agitation. He also recomme the State of Virginia send two delegates to each of the States which have adopted persona iberty bills, whose duty it shall be to urge the ditional repeal of those laws.

The Governor says that the time has arrive when the Slavery agitation must cease, if the Union is to be preserved. He will do all in his power to preserve it; but, to be prepared for the worst, he recommends a thorough re organization of the militia.

This is the old game of brag-Governor Letcher is for keeping up the "Cri sis," and expects to strike a terror into the Northern heart by the dernier appeal to a Con vention. He well knows that a majority of the States will not seriously entertain the idea of a Convention; but he imagines that the proposition by the State of Virginia will im the country with the desperate resolution

REVIEW OF MR. CURRY'S SPEECH. | failing to get the consent of North Carolina and | the institution, clothed in its most odious and It is admitted on all hands that the speech of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 10th ult., is the ablest as well as the most decorous and respectable Territory northwest of the Ohio river. This Anti-Slavery proviso, from its first inception, received votes from Virginia and Maryland, and was finally adopted by a unanimous vote of the expression of Pro-Slavery views which the Congress of the Confederation, which was cocountry has seen for a long time. He disdains val with the Convention which framed the to follow the example of low personal malevo onstitution. Among the first measures of the lence which has been set him by those with new Government, under the Administration of whom he acts, and looks at the events and parthe illustrious Washington, was the re-enactment ties of the day from a statesman's point of view and re-endorsement of this Anti-Slavery ordi-He acknowledges a radical difference of senti-ment between the North and the South as the Here, then, is a great fact, which Mr. Curry has entirely lost sight of; and he arraigns the acquits the Republican party of complicity with Republican party for standing by the principles John Brown, or with entertaining the views of and policy of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, the Radical Abolitionists, he insists that the in-

Democracy to reverse the principles on which our institutions are founded, has enabled the Republicans to arouse the dormant love of Liberty among the people of the North. The party his political friends, but it is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun that not more than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Green attacked the docto which Mr. Curry belongs, by its Pro-Slavery policy, by its abandonment of the principles of Jefferson and Madison, has made necessary the embodiment of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country in a political party. At the formation of the Federal Constitution Republicans and Federalists stood on commor ground as it regarded Slavery. It was not a party question, nor a sectional question, except

and Jay.

as to South Carolina and Georgia. The great leaders of both parties agreed that Slavery should not be extended. They expected it to die out, and deplored their inability at that period to abolish it. Washington, Hamilton, Jay, and Adams, the great lights of the Federal party, were decidedly against Slavery, as a that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded iese sentiments:
"'We have never advocated the right of noral and political evil; but Jefferson, the physical resistance on the part of the oppressed. We assure our assailants that we would not sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to deeply impressed with the moral, social, and political evils of the system, and embodied his "That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by William Lloyd Garrison and those whom my friend from New York [Mr. Clark] affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, Wendell Philling, a man who deserves the birth English tongue. Mr. Curry is too intelligent and candid to dispute these historical facts, and

We plead guilty. The Republican party is

Anti-Slavery, and the efforts of the degenerate

Here, then, was the starting point. The Government was founded by Anti-Slavery men, and they inaugurated an Anti-Slavery-exten-

Wendell Phillips, a man who deserves the high eulogium, intellectually, that was paid him by the distinguished member from Ohio [Mr. Corwin] in a speech made in Brooklyn, uses this language, speaking of John Brown and his incursion into Virginia: rision into Virginia:
"'It is the natural result of Auti-Slavery sion policy. But the cotton gin was invented, and the teaching. For one, I accept it; I expected it."

"That is the position into which the Garrisonians have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. In 1852, the Whig party of the Union, in their Presidential Convention—and I believe two-thirds of production of cotton became a source of great profit to the Southern people, causing a rapid inrease in the value of slaves. The consequence dential Convention—and I believe two-thirds of the Republican party belonged to that organigard to Slavery. The first exhibition of this zation—resolved that the compromise measure of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, were a finality, and were, in principle and in sub-stance, the settlement of the Slavery question. In six years from that time, you will find the on carrying out the Jefferson policy of excluding Slavery. The South resisted; and although great State of Ohio, through its Republican Convention, composed of two-thirds of that same Whig party, resolving that the fugitive slave law ought to be repealed, as being destructive her statesmen refrained from defending the institution as a blessing, they found various excuses and reasons why it should not be restricted. Chief of these was the suggestion, long of the rights of the States, and subversive of the moral sense of mankind. What more, Mr. Clerk? Those Democrats who have fallen off since ascertained to be false, that the diffusion of the system would tend to its amelioration from our organization into the Republican par-ty were committed to the same extent by the and extinction. After debating the question through two or three sessions of Congress, which nocratic Convention of the same year; and yet they have been driven to the enunciation and advocacy of extreme doctrines, from which, served to arouse Northern men to a conscious ness of the change in Southern sentiment, and three or four years ago, they would have shrunk the rising power of Slavery as a political element, a compromise was agreed upon, for which Mr. Curry presents various other facts in almost every Southern member of Congress proof of his assertion that the Anti-Slavery senvoted. That compromise fully recognised the timent of the North continually tends to ultraright of Congress to restrict Slavery The Torism. Among these facts are the personal ritory north of 36° 30' was to be forever free liberty bills which have been enacted in Massawhile that south of it was to remain withou chusetts. Vermont, and Wisconsin, the underrestriction, but still without any guaranty of the was the immediate admission of Missouri with

> Here was one source of Northern "agitation" springing from the abandonment on the part of the South of the non-extension of Slavery prin-

The next prominent fact in the history of Slavery aggression was the colonization o Texas by slaveholders. That system of colonization, looking to annexation, and with a arguments used assume an antagonism between iew to strengthen the slave power in the Federal Government, commenced as far back as 1828 or 1829. In 1835, the colonists, aided by We have given to Mr. Curry all due praise filibustering parties from the Southwest, sucfor a degree of candor and liberality which is ceeded in throwing off the Mexican voke, and in striking contrast with that of his political as in 1845 the slave interest succeeded in adding sociates, but we must remind him that the fair three hundred thousand square miles to its area, with the Congressional guaranty that it shall be divided into five States. platform. This he has not done, but, instead

Here, as Mr. Curry knows, was another most prolific source of "agitation" and irritation. But the slave interest was still unsatisfied. It had licans, as authoritative expositions of the party acquired complete control over the Democratic party. It remoulded the principles of that timehonored organization, and dictated its canditerances as illustrations of the spirit and tendendates for office, not only in the South, but in the free States. No man was permitted to requires that the party should be permitted to aspire to office who would not agree to suppress trine of the supremacy of the court in political afhis Anti-Slavery convictions, and vote uniform ly for Pro-Slavery measures. The slave power publican party is the Philadelphia platform, felt that it was omnipotent, and its easy triand Mr. Curry was not true to the pledge he umph in the acquisition of Texas caused it to look with longing eyes to other Mexican provinces. It was not difficult to find cause for a quarrel, although it should be such as that He declared the judges to be "the subtle corps deems proof of this definition of Republicanism. which the wolf urged against the lamb. Texas claimed for her boundary the Rio Grande, although the Nueces was the well-known limit of her Western frontier. Mexico, while succumb ing to the superior force of the American Union acquiescing, under protest, in the annexation any such representative of the Republican par-ty, upon a sectional platform, ought to be re-sisted to the disruption of every tie that hinds this Confederacy together." of Texas, resisted this further encroachment or her rights, and attempted to assert her authority up to the line of the Nueces. This was precisely what the slave power desired, and Jame The courtesy displayed by Mr. Curry, added K. Polk, their President, although Congress was in session, immediately ordered General Taylor to cross the line, and repel the Mexicans from their own territories, without con

sulting that body. A war ensued, and Califor nia, New Mexico, and Utah, were annexed to Here was another fruitful cause of Northern Anti-Slavery agitation, for which the Slaveryextending policy of the slave power and the adroitly foisted into importance as one of the semen by compelling them, at the command a United States Marshal, to run down for gitive slaves. This iniquitous measure aroused the moral sense of the North against Slavery

Georgia, the restriction was confined to the revolting features, to every man's door, and com pelled him to bow down and sacrifice to it his manhood and his moral sense.

But the slave power was still unsatisfied The Union was still unsafe, and another sacrifice on the altar of Slavery was demanded. It entirely inconsistent with the position occupies was ascertained, after sixty years of acquies-Slavery from the territory north and west of Jeffersonian doctrine as it regards the States. compromise which their own fathers had branches of Congress, and pressed the measure | to the people for their action. Union. It is needless to remind Mr. Curry that | yet he arraigns Northern States for the asserthis act of Democratic and Pro-Slavery perfidy tion of those rights. The fugitive slave act is was the immediate cause of the organization of the Republican party. It was regarded as by the majority of the Northern people; and

was a matter of course.

views-if he had appointed honest and impar-

head and leader, as a States Rights party? The Democratic party of the present day is

pledged to the position that the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of constitutional questionsthat its decisions override and control the action of Congress and of the Executive: and that when a particular course of legislation has been decided by the court to be unconstitutional, "all good citizens"-to quote the language of Mr. Buchanan, re-echoed by the Democratic party North and South - will submit. Indeed, the presses and politicians of the party denounce as traitors and enemies of the Constitution all who dare to call in question the authority of the court.

Now, will Mr. Curry depart so far from th spirit of fairness which characterizes his speech, as to assert that this doctrine of passive submission to the decisions of the Supreme Cour are consistent with the old Republican States Rights creed of Thomas Jefferson, Nathanie Macon, Giles, Randolph, and John Taylor Caroline? We will not believe it. The respect we have for him forbids it. Need we say to him, that Mr. Jefferson was the deadly foe to the doc faris? Shall we remind him that that doctrine we the corner-stone of the old Federal party, and that Mr. Jefferson regarded it as dangerous and destructive to constitutional Freedom? We might quote a score of his letters in denuncia tion of the court's claim of political supremacy of sappers and miners," who are constantly boring to undermine the Constitution. Taylor, the Ajax of States Rights Republicanism, wrote volumes in refutation of the Federa heresy, which the modern Democracy have no made the first article of their party creed.

How inconsistent, then, is the position of Ma Curry as a member of the Democratic party of the present day, pledged as it is to to the idea that the Supreme Court is paramount to Congress and the Executive, when he lays down the doctrine of States Rights as follows:

ments implied a division of power. This divi ion of power implies a superior. The exist the power to control, and to enfo here arises the great question—the great which can possibly be submitted to the peo of this Confederacy—whether the States his the right to judge of the extent of their reservances, and to defend them against the encroa Democratic party is alone responsible. The Whig party resisted it, and was shattered to atoms in the Southern States. As the fruit of this acquisition of territory, the great agitation of 1848, 1849, and 1850, took place, and with a view to its "settlement," or "adjustment," the compromise measures of the latter year were adopted. Among those measures, on the contrary, hold that the Constitution is compact, but the extent of the contrary, hold that the Constitution is compact, and the State Rights school on the contrary, hold that the Constitution is a compact between sovereign States; that adroitly foisted into importance as one of the essentials of peace and union, was the fugitive slave act. The effect of this enactment was to make more Abolitionists and determined foes on the final and exclusive judge of the power of the final and exc make more Abolitionists and determined foes to Slavery than any measure of Slavery aggression which preceded it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was its first fruit. The Burns riots in Boston soon followed: and the personal liberty bills, owhich Mr. Curry complains, which are but the assertion of his tavorite doctrines of States Rights, are among the riper fruits of the tree of evil. The whole North, with inconsiderable exceptions, regard the fugitive slave act, as it now stands on the statute book, as a violation of the Constitution. It denies the inalienable right of trial by jury, guarantied by the Constitution to every "person." It withholds the writ of habeas corpus, and it insults American freemen by compelling them, at the command of a United States Marshal, to run down fu-

ernment having all power and a Gov having the right to take what power it pleases."
"Mr. Clerk, free Governments, so far as their
protecting power is concerned, are made for
minorities, and the Jeffersonian State Rights

theory protects minorities. cence in the policy, that the laws excluding have gone further. He has only asserted the the Missouri-in other words, the Missouri Mr. Jefferson and his friends had a great deal made, was unconstitutional; that it made an of Congress and the Executive, as against the odious discrimination against the equality of Supreme Court, than upon the relative powers the Southern States, and must be repealed. In of the States and Federal Governments. The vain the Opposition from the North and a por- position which he most strenuously urged was tion of that from the South urged that the South the equality of the three branches of the Fedwas bound by every obligation of honor and good faith to stand by the law as it existed; and Judicial. These departments he declared to that the slave interest had received the benefit be co-ordinate, and independent of each other. of the compromise, and could not, without incur- He insisted that each was authorized by the ring the charge of perfidy, fly from the bargain. | Constitution to judge of the extent of its powers, The Democratic party was all-powerful in both | and that all were responsible to the States and through, as all-essential to the safety of the Mr. Curry is a champion of States Rights, an

as the Southern Whigs failed to stand by their the States Rights doctrine, have nullified some Northern friends in opposition to the measure, features of that act. One would suppose that the disbandment of the Northern Whig party this circumstance ought at least to command The American party was but an episode of ereignty. It certainly indicates the prevalence the times, and soon passed away, while the of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Calhoun's constitugreat event produced by the repeal of the Mis- tional theories in those Northern latitudes, and souri compromise was the formation of the furnishes to all sections a guaranty against con-Republican party. If Mr. Curry and his slave- solidation. If the particular law which has holding constituents have cause to regret the existence of that party, they must lay the blame the reserved rights of the States happens to be founder of the Democratic party, was far more upon the long series of "Democratic" meas- a favorite measure on the south side of Mason ures for the extension of Slavery to which we and Dixon's line, Mr. Curry should remember have called attention, and, above all, to the re- that the North was equally dissatisfied with the convictions in language as imperishable as the peal of the Missouri compromise. This meas- application which South Carolina made, and ure gave rise to the party; but the same policy the whole South threatened to make, of the which dictated it has never lost an opportunity | States Rights theory twenty-five years ago. Each we will not stop here to adduce the proofs of of adding fuel to the flame-of giving new pro- State must judge for itself as to the duty and vocatives to Northern Anti-Slavery agitation, necessity of resistance to Federal tyranny; and and thus giving new vigor, courage, and nu- for a States Rights man to arraign a State for merical strength, to the Republican party.

We know not what might have been the height of absurdity and inconsistency. It is each. It is entirely adapted to popular use, effect of an honest administration of affairs in not for Mr. Curry nor for us to say that Ver-Kansas, after the passage of the Territorial mont or Wisconsin must submit to what they

bill. That bill was very odious to the North : regard an unconstitutional act of Congress unbut if President Pierce had rigidly restricted til we get ready to pronounce it unconstitution. the Border Russian interference from Missouri, al. Such a condition saps the theory in its was, an abandonment of the generous policy of and secured to the people from all sections a very foundation, and resolves it into a simple their fathers, and a change of sentiment in re- fair and equal opportunity of asserting their right of revolution. change was made when Missouri applied for tial Governors, Judges, Marshals, and Dis- Rights, as laid down by Mr. Jefferson, and its Lower, Intermediate, and Higher Forms. admission into the Union. The North insisted | trict Attorneys-if, in a word, President Pierce | would justify a State in nullifying or resisting had taken the side of law and order, instead a clearly unconstitutional law, we would not be of upholding the ballot-box stuffers, the robbers understood as sanctioning the position taken by and murderers-if his successor, Mr. Buchan- Mr. Curry, and by a large number of his politian, and the Democrats in Congress, had not cal friends, that the triumph of a particular partions. Microscopic research in itself is made themselves parties to all these outrages, ty in a Presidential election would warrant re- wonderfully interesting and instructive branch and gone beyond them, if possible, by their sistance. Such a doctrine is utterly inconsist. of science, showing the minute and delicate of complicity in the Lecompton fraud-it is diffi- ent with the existence of regular government; ganisms of all forms of animal life, demonstration cult to say what might have been the conse- and if acted upon, it would resolve society into ting fully and clearly facts in anatomy and quence. The Republican party would probal a state of anarchy. To justify a State in resist. physiology hitherto doubtful and obscure, and bly never have taken root in the hearts of the ling the Federal Government, there must be a disclosing to the view this marvellous inner people; and the North would have done, as clear case of usurpation. But, so long as no it bas so often done before—it would have acsuch usurpation is even alleged, which is the quiesced, and its people would have gone to case supposed, of resisting the inauguration of vigor and ability, and has given a most pleasing their farms and their workshops, and have left a regularly-elected President, resistance on the and instructive record of the results the Government in the hands of the slave- part of States, or of citizens, becomes treason, Bible Stories in Bible Language. New York. D. Apple-Mr. Curry eulogizes the old Republican doc-

trine of States Rights, and at the same time for citizens are bound in allegiance to the have ever seen. professes to have an abiding confidence in the Federal as well as the State Government; and Democratic party. Again we feel called upon the Federal Constitution, "and laws made in of Bible stories in Bible language, in a convenito hold him to his candor. We ask him, in pursuance thereof," are declared to be para- ent form, and illustrated by attractive pictures. all sincerity, if he regards the Democratic mount. So long, therefore, as the respective party, with the Dred Scott decision as the basis Governments keep within their spheres, the cise form of words into which the Bible lision takes place, he is bound to obey that one, attempt to improve upon its narrative style whether Federal or State, which keens within its constitutional duty.

"I said that the existence of two Gov

In Madison county, Kentucky, a whole setdement, embracing several families, and including that of the Rev. John G. Fee, have been xpelled, upon no specific charge of violating he laws, but simply as a punishment for exressing their opposition to Slavery.

An Irishman, a stone-cutter, employed at Columbia, South Carolina, was recently whipped, by order of the vigilance committee, and arred and feathered, for saying that slave abor is injurious to and degrading to white abor. He was a Democrat, and uniformly veted the Democratic ticket; but we presume that the silk-stocking Democracy of the Palmetto State have had his "Democratic" principles pretty well whipped out of him. To add to his degradation, they caused a negro to do the whipping. But we will not undertake to enumerate the uses. We only refer to them as specimens

of slaveholding intolerance. These barbarities

proceed from fear. They indicate the senti-

ment of the Southern people in regard to the stability and strength of Slavery, and leave no

fidence in it, they in fact feel it to be a coninual source of terror. Their fears make them into a new fever over Mr. Caldwell, the Republican member of the Virginia State Senate, who signs the call for the Chicago Convention. It

Exposition of the Constitution of the United 8ta A EXPONENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OTHER STATES Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By Henry Fladers, author of "The Lives and Times of the Chief a tices," &c. Philadelphia: E. H. Batter & Co. 18

This is all very well as far as it goes, and by the Democratic party. But Mr. Curry should more to say in favor of the independent rights

an act of gross injustice and of bad faith; and | two or three of the Northern States, acting upon the respect of a Southern friend of State sover-

Evenings at the Microscope ; or, Researches among the Minute Organs and Forms of Animal Life. By Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S. New York: D. Appleton & Ca 1860. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D.C. Mr. Gosse has long been known as a faithful worker within the limits of lower animal life While we subscribe to the theory of States We read, a few years ago, his work on "Life in with great interest. His enthusiasm and hi vigorous and sprightly style gave peculiar fasination to his book. In the present volume he has in no degree disappointed our expecta-This book is one of the best of the kind we

and would be dealt with accordingly. In such a cause, the State could not bind its citizens, We have no superstitious reverence for the precitizen is bound to obey both; and when a col-

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE SOUTH. We should literally have no room for any-

thing else, if we were to publish all the details of whippings, tar-and-featherings, and hangings, for the utterance of Anti-Slavery opinions in the South, which the mails daily bring us The reign of terror in that section is marked by atrocities in many cases equal to those which lesolated France seventy years ago. It is not History of the Republic of the United States, as traced in safe for a Northern man to travel through the South at the present time, for either business pleasure. The drummers or travelling agents of Northern merchants, who are retrained by the strongest considerations of polcy as well as personal safety from giving of a very valuable and important history. In this ence, cannot escape suspicion, and several instances of their expulsion and ill treatment There are many documents in this volume have occurred. Northern school masters, ped- which we do not remember having seen before dlers, and preachers, have been subjected to and the extracts from the writings of Hamilton, all manner of indignity and persecution, and and the comments accompanying them, form we believe that very few of them are permitted no uninteresting portion. We look with interto remain on Southern soil. In one instance, est for the remaining volumes, completing the stated by a Southern newspaper, a preacher work. was found by a slaveholder preaching to his New Miscellanies. By Charles Kingsley. Boston: Telk slaves, and forthwith he made his negroes put the man to death, dig his grave, and bury him on the spot where he was found in the act of reaching. In another instance, a planter caused a peddler from the North to be hanged ander Pope," "Thoughts on Shelley and six times by his negroes, merely in sport, on Bryon," and "Thoughts in a Gravel-Pit," suspicion of his being an abolitionist. The please us most. But the reader may peruse Rev. Daniel Worth has been held to bail at the whole book with profit. The freshness and Greensborough, North Carolina, on the charge originality of Mr. Kingsley's writings will alof circulating Helper's book, and of declaring ways secure to him a host of readers in this that "he would not have John Brown hung | country, while his keen and delicate appreciafor a thousand worlds." It has been suggested that he expressed this sentiment, not from sym- among those whom the ordinary miscellany of pathy with Brown in his invasion of Virginia, the day fails to satisfy. but from an apprehension of its consequences The Boy Tar; or, a Voyage in the Dark. By Capita S. upon the peace of the country. Of his motives we know nothing; but for these offences he is to be tried in April, and it is believed that he will be punished with fine, imprison ment, and whipping. Further south, he would be summarily put to death.

Mayne Reid. With twelve illustrations by Charles S. Keene. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Another one of Mayne Reid's charming in possibilities, so fascinating to young people, and

even to old. A little fellow, anxious to lead a sailor's life, conceals himself in the hold of a vessel. Whilst asleep, he is enclosed by huge boxes and bales of merchandise. He fortunate ly finds in casks near by water and biscuit enough to sustain him. With immense toil and exertion, he finally cuts his way through the difficulties that surround him, and reaches the light at last. He is properly cared for by the crew of the vessel, is enrolled as a sailor to his great satisfaction, and, as a matter of course, after passing through the innumerable perils and labors of many years, finally retires weather-beaten and veteran captain. Before the reader pronounces upon the story, let him read the book, and see what a charming tale can be built up from so slender a plot. A Popular History of the United States of America

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Mrs. Howitt, we suppose, has undertaken this history with the charitable intent of enlightening the English people, and of doing away with the many erroneous ideas respecting loubt that, in spite of their professions of con- this country. After reading these volumes, the Englishman will be without any excuse, who may hope to breakfast at the Astor House, hag his buffalo or grizzly bear on the broad prairies or among the lofty mountains of the West, and then return to New York in time for a comfortable supper. Arrowamith may hold uncontradicted his peculiar notions of the state of American civilization, but any mistake cerning the geography of America should here

Vol. XIV

THE REVIEW

For sale by Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

From a hurried glance at the above volum

e should suppose it to be an excellent and aluable text book of its kind. The author has

ven a simple and lucid exposition of the prin

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The design of the author of this work is,

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he reader in possession of the most important

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ave no room for an extended notice, but we

vorable notice, not only of the student, but of

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and as such we hope it may find a large sale,

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escribes all the common minerals, and puts

resent, clearly and succinctly, the leading

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tions appended to each chapter.

intent and meaning. The value of the

stupidity. For we think t nes have the circulation a the English people that the tation of the author certain much will be done toward derstanding of what America deed, not a few Americans wil their perusal. Mrs. Howitt a ply, and adapts her style to the of those she addresses, and sh gene into this work con amore, desire to deal justly and impar

No. 680.

THE HOUMAS LAND SP MORE "DEMOCRATIC

Another of those despicabl

lation, by which Democratic is the habit of filling their p pense of the people, has recent deced in the Senate to confirm land titles in Missouri. Senat was, and is, chairman of the Private Land Claims, offered to include some similar case Under this clandestine procee naming it by name, the fan Houmas land grant was include Benjamin's colleague and Senator Slidell, is the claima benefit the amendment was endment was adopted by h out a suspicion, on the part of either body, that it settled title to the Houmas grant. That been settled upon by a persons long before Mr. Slid elves about to be ousted, the stitioned Congress to repe inister act into which it h fr. Toombs presented their lay, and, after some discussi ferred to a select committee

Senator Slidell is one of the adroit leaders of the Demo spires to the Presidency. of his, that he always does scale. He it was who origin forward the thirty million bi ased in bribing Spain to sel rith a view to establishing ocratic electioneering for nore natural than that a m princely in his benefactions anage his private transac ponding scale of magnificent the other Senator from Lo birth, and, we fear, never Christianity, is a most approp Mr. Slidell. As Gil Blas sa steward and butler, "These ir. Benjamin is an able la ate, and skilled in the art o appear the better cause. an artistic point of vie found that this affair was w there's many a slip betwin o" and we shall not be

of land involved is no less the

cres, and is said to be worth

droit managers find it so. POSITION OF MA The Democracy of Maryle ous use of the fears excite invasion of Virginia, and of duced by the Helper book. ss until recently been ur he Opposition, seems now Americans in the Leg current, and a few day county for the sectional res from the Democratic side of molutions declare that any Maryland in Congress who blican, or any sympat People. This is decidedly bers of the Legislature, to dicans, will forfeit the tate to men elected like people, and amenable to the Legislature—for doubt not that the people her Representatives in Co tain the right of acting out regard to the opinio other parts of the State. the State, both in the zens and in wealth; and

victions of duty as those A NEW EXPERIMENT. use made a new experi unite the Opposition to with their usual ill succes suit, they arranged that M recreant Anti-Lecompt ablican votes, should be the nomination of Mr. dr. Davis professes to be crat, and extremely desir ganized by the election eaker. As an illustra servatism, he selects th the extremest angle of the endidate, Mr. Hamilton, entary upon his politica ote for that model of lib Principles, Mr. Keitt, of much for the Anti-Lecom

why her Representatives

not have the same right

ARRIVAL OF THE CA Advices from Sac ult. have arrived at St. L. ad been appointed admi the late Senator Broder Four hundred and fift captured in the Pitt riv 14th ult., and were to be lette for transportation General Totten arrived the 12th ult., by the ste

lis mission was underst a successful experiment An application has erk to transfer the indici illing Senator Broderick The case was an e application refused.
th appealed to the Supr Colonel Fremont had of the mines adjudged to the courts, without any adverse claimants.
Advices from Japan, usel Novick, state that oasul, had arrived at He faction with the Russian reasing demand on the Jemove the restriction see, which, after the extes, had resulted in the oables should be remediated. More animation in the Saccasioned by the arght from Boston; but wits old dull state, and the public of the seem . XIV

and Private Students.
Lecturer on Physical
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Researches among the nimal Life. By Philip ork: D. Appleton & Co. tury, Washington, D. C. known as a faithful lower animal life. is work on "Life in d Higher Forms," gave peculiar fashe present volume, ointed our expectach in itself is instructive branch ute and delicate ors in anatomy and s marvellous inner Gosse has entered all his accustomed ven a most pleasing

s simply a collection gnage, in a conveniattractive pictures verence for the prewhich the Bible is nplicity and pathos, istory, and the lan-perfectly adapted to ald we attempt to

New York . D. Apple-

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earn to associate its e words heard, perlips. In this age the Bible at least nited States, as traced in milton, and of his Con, milton. Vol. V. New For sale by Taylor &

criticisms showered lton is working out ant history. In this work down to 1793. nts in this volume having seen before, vritings of Hamilton panying them, form mes, completing the

Kingsley. Boston: Tick iscellanies, "Chalk

der Smith and Alexts on Shelley and in a Gravel-Pit, reader may peruse The freshness and y's writings will alt of readers in this nd delicate apprecia find many admirers dinary miscellany of

the Dark. By Capital dustrations by Charles S. Fields. For sale by Tsy-Reid's charming in to young people, and

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ritable intent of en-eople, and of doing eous ideas respecting ng these volume out any excuse, who the Astor House, bag on the broad prairies ains of the West, and in time for a comnith may hold uncon-tions of the state of it any mistake con-

feally and attachment to the Union of these States, and that we cordially unite with the great body of our people in the declaration of our firm and determined purpose that this Union 'must and shall be preserved.'

of this great Republic, we feel jealous of the lib or this great hepather, we reet leaded of the hi-erties we enjoy under our own independent sov-ereignty, and are thereby admonished that the people of other States of this Confederacy have the same franchises, and should be left free to enjoy them; that, while we had an undoubted right to abolish Slavery in this Commonwealth, they have the same right to retain that feature in their domestic institutions, found, as it was, in their domestic institutions, found, as it was, in nearly all the States in the original compact that bound us together, to defend the palladium of our common Freedom.

"Resolved, That in our relations with the

sovereign rights and privileges, and will man-fully and faithfully aid them in their defence against unhallowed and treasonable designs of any combination of men, under whatever guise, whether political, fanatical, or pseudo-religious.

"Resolved, That we hold in utter disregard disorganizing and seditious fanatics who go about the streets of our cities and towns, claiming to be wiser than their fathers, and better than their neighbors, and hold mutinous public meetings and sccret conclaves, to impress upon the unsuspecting and peaceable of our fellow-citizens the dangerous and unholy doctrine that he who is not an Abolitionist is a thief, a rob-ber, and a murderer; and we hold him morally guilty of such crimes who openly or covertly endeavors to incite the slaves of the South to rapine and violence, or encourages fanatical emissaries to go forth on the errand of promo-

spired in person with him, in his treasonable and murderous assault upon the peaceable cit-izens of Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, has our most unqualified condemnation and severest rebuke; and we consider his punishment, and until recently been unable to cope with manded both by the offended laws of the counto Opposition, seems now to be all powerful.

The Americans in the Legislature appear to take given way under the pressure of the popular to the given way under the pressure of the popular to the utmost of our power, in person and to the utmost of our power, in person and the utmost of our power, and defond the constitutional rights and privileges of the South, and maintain those fraternal relations which exist between her and the free States,

property is found to be insecure in the Territoseared, and cherished as the guaranty to the onward progress of our country.

"Resolved, That while we revere the teachings from the pulpits of the free States, so far the Legislature, to undertake to dictable to men elected like themselves, by the while, and amenable to the people—not while the the people of Baltimore and the Representatives in Congress will main the right of acting for themselves, with the regard to the opinions of the people in the regard to the opinions of the people in the regard to the opinions of the people in the regard to the opinions of the people in the sarred, and cherished as the guaranty to the guaranty to the onward progress of our country.

"Resolved, That while we revere the teachings from the pulpits of the free States, so far in the property is found to be insecure in the Territories, it will become the duty of Congress to provide means for its legal protection. This seems to be almost the unanimous opinion of the Demogration, we consider all interference from that source with the constitutional rights of our Southern brethren, touching the ings from the pulpits of the free States, so far the unanimous opinion of the Demogration, we consider all interference from that source with the constitution of Stavery, not only entirely unwarranted, but calculated to incite disloyal and treasonable action, to engender strife and distribution of Stavery, not only entirely unwarranted.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speakers, with the following result:

When the Constitution of the United States, because the Territories are the common property of the nation, on the same treasonable action, to engender strife and distribution, and repugnant to most of those who wish the spread of the Christian religion, and desire to maintain intact the sacred compact.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speakers, with the following result:

Whole number of votes — 212 by the same the constitution of the United States, because the Territories are the common property of the nation, on the same trea her parts of the State. Baltimore is half

and in being able to say that neither now nor at any time since the Federal Constitution was adopted, have the people of that State eyer for one moment hesitated or doubted in their attachment to our republican form of Government, or in their devotion to the Union. They not only do not entertain hostility to, or dissatisfaction with, the Union, but they love their country, and their whole common, resoluted determination that patriotism inspires. The people of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the Union weet that an appropriation bill could be passed.

Mr. Washburne to our that be the section of the Union weet the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the Union weet the section of the State of New York entertain the section of the Union weet that the section of the Union weet the section of the Union

rose the strength of this sentiment which is universal there.

The proceedings of the meeting whose resolutions have just been read speak for all political parties. But, Mr. President, as a representative of the State, without any suck guthor ity as these resolutions furnish, I should not he state, on the subject of the Union, to speak for all—for Democrats and Americans, as well as for Republicans. They are all friends of the Union. At this meeting an Rochester there was some disorder and a division of opinion on the question of adopting the resolution which condemns the sentiment, that the election of a President by a constitutional majority, having views of public policy with which the minority Ido not coincide, would furnish a just cause for a dissolution of the Union, and which pledges support to a President constitutionally elected, and protection in the lawful discharge of his duties, from all enemies within or without, at home or abroad. On that resolution, the committee which reported the resolutions were equally divided; on all the rest they were unanimous. The resolutions were, however, all reported by the committee and all adopted by the meeting, as appears by the report of their proceedings. I think the division of the

be elected to the office of President, to the fact that Democrats participated largely in the pro-ceedings of the meeting. The published letters from those not present, in reply to invita-tions to attend the meeting, are all, or nearly all, from prominent and distinguished Demo-crats of the State, and all, every one of them, in favor of the Union. I can say to those Sen-ators with entire confidence, that, in any at-

Thursday, January 5, 1860.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and bills introduced in relation to private claims, and papers were withdrawn from the files for reference to the appropriate comnittees.

Mr. Hammond. at his request, was excused

from serving on the Committee of Finance. Mr. Toombs was excused from serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Mr. Fessenden from serving on the special committee The motion to print the President's message

and the Treasury report were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. King presented the petition of Edward D. Morgan, of New York, and three hundred others, praying the passage of the homestead 1.178.

in the American organization.

Mr. Miles said he had voted for Maynard, and he would vote for an out-and-out American with a view of defeating the Republican candidate.

Mr. Haskin said he voted for Mr. Gilmer, a member of the American party, desiring to or-

ganize the House.

Mr. Miles said he did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, and would not under any circumstances. Besides, Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate

Besides, Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate before the House.

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, replied to a remark made by Mr. Hickman yesterday, saying, in effect, that the latter had improperly interfered with his political position. He said that a sufficient number of votes could be secured for the election of an Anti-Lecompton Demofor the election of an Anti-Lecompton Demo-crat. He was elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat; the Americans and Republicans made no nominations. He differed from the Buchanan Administration on the Territorial policy, but that was no evidence that he was not a Democrat. He believed that opposition to the Administration was an evidence that he was a Democrat.

Mr. Hickman inquired whether Mr. Adrain received more Republican than Democratic votes.

votes.

Mr. Adrain replied that he received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. Hickman inquired whether the Republicaus gave up the field to him.

Mr. Adrain said that the Republicans made

Mr. Adrain said that the Republicans made no nomination.
Mr. Haskin took it for granted that the ground assumed by Mr. Adrain was perfectly acceptable to the Republicans at home.
Mr. Adrain replied, that if he was acceptable to both the Americans and Republicans, it was because he was a Democrat.
After some remarks by Mr. Moore of Ken tucky and Mr. Gox of Ohio,
Mr. Adrain said he would vote for the plurality rule, in the event the House could be organized in no other way.
Mr. Winslow suggested that the parties opposed to the Republicans should appoint a com-

mr. Winslow suggested that the parties op-posed to the Republicans should appoint a com-mittee to ascertain whether they could not agree upon some basis of accommodation. He ap-pealed to them to say whether they would agree

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, First Session.

The considered a gross sign of ignorance and interruptions of the above and a seminary of the above and

tion of parties in the House, with respect to the organization. He would say, with all respect, that it seemed to him the Anti-Lecompton

Democrats were the disorganizers.

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, interrupting, said he was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and did not believe the five men of that faith were disorganizers. They could not possibly organize this House except by voting for Mr. Sherman. If they voted for any one else, their votes would not elect. votes would not elect.

Mr. Clark, of New York, said they were dis-

organizers, if, whenever it should be shown that their votes would elect a conservative man, they refused to do so. Until a union could be

on provide an adequate removely or immigrate means of that the add by for the light short of the same of the Hall of Republics, and thought Congress cought to act immediately, believe the ministry of the provided that the same of the

and the charge was totally, wilfully, and maliciously false.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, thought it was due to his colleague, time rudely assailed, to say that he [Mr. Dunn] heard that speech, and it was a general remark among Republicans that they never heard a better Republican speech in their lives. The gentleman did denounce the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Davis repeated that the charge was a falsehood, and the utterer of it was a slanderer on that floor. He was responsible for what he said, here or elsewhere. He was not on speaking terms with the editor of the Sentiacle, but was not afail to have that synopsis of his speech read, although it was not correct.

[The report in the Indiana State Sentine] was read. Its purport was, that no Democratic side would resist till March, if the House could or would maintain the doctrine given out in high quarters, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, and that no man, taking that goound, could carry a single county north of Mason and Dixon's line; and that if that were the true Democratic decrina, the Republicans were right in 1856 in agying the Democracy was the Pro Slavery party, and that he (Mr. Davis) entered his protest against this new doctrine, which would carry Mr. Buchanan down the stream of time as it had carried Mr. Clarkoun.]

Mr. Potter was totally, wild was due to this demanded the previous of the Henne and demanded the previous of the demand for the previous question, so that he might move to offer an amendment to adopt the elemand for the previous question, so that he might move to offer an amendment to adopt the believe was a call of the House, as a preliminary to voting.

Mr. Hickman asked the House to vote down the demand for the previous question, so that he might move to offer an amendment to adopt the height move to offer an amendment to adopt the plurality rule, in accordance with previous notice.

Mr. Hickman asked the House was a call of the House as a call of the House as a call of the Gouse on the amendment for the plurality ru

Calhoun.]
Mr. Porter was willing the question between him and his colleague should go to the country. That was an open declaration sgainst the Dred Scott decision, and his colleague's Anti-Lecompton friends would be surprised at his declaration that he had not denounced that decision. ton triends would be surprised at his declara-tion that he had not denounced that decision. He had always endeavored to avoid personali-ties, but never saw the time when he feared either the intellect or courage of his colleague.

Mr. Davis said he would take care of his responsibility to his constituents, if his colleague would attend to his own business. The gentleman had charged that he had denounced the Dred Scott decision, and he branded the charge as false, and the very paper he had read proved it so, for the name of Dred Scott did not occur in it. He obeyed all the decisions of the Supreme Court, but he differed from the President in his construction of that decision.

Mr. Dunn regretted that this question of veracity had been raised by his colleague, and would not have taken part in this discussion, but that he felt it his duty to bear testimony to what he knew. He knew the course of his colleague.

in Virginia, could not have denounced the Dred Scott decision with more bitterness and force than his colleague did in his speech at Indianapolis. As to the charge of falsehood, he would leave that to the people of Indiana, where they both were known

Saturday, January 7, 1860. The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, asked the reading of an editorial from the Barnstable Patriot, giving an account of the proceedings of a Union meeting at that place, in which patriotic sentiments were avowed. The meeting declared the duty they refused to do so. Untue a union effected between Democrats and the Southern Opposition, they stood on the same basis as other members.

Mr. Miles did not care to go into any refused argumentation on the subject. It was plain that the three parties to which he had referred were able unitedly to defeat the election of a Republican; and the Southern Opposition said to them agaif and again, that whenever they could show the possibility of electing a Democrat they should have their votes for that object, and the said the leading of moral treason. Mr. Cobb expressed his pleasure at finding such sentiments coming from Massachusetts, said the honorable gentleman from Alabama did not say anyto the citizens of the army, and to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled and infirm officers; all of which were referred to the Committees on Naval and Military Affairs.

Sundry petitions were presented and bills instruduced.

On motion of Mr. Lane, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the official correspondence of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, in referen e to the island of San Juan

D. Morgan, of New York, and three hundred others, praying the passage of the homestead bill.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

INote.—Mr. Toombs is appointed on the Finance Committee and Mr. Foster on the special committee, to fill the above vacancies.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was read for information, that the Superintendent of the Public Buildings be directed to replace the desks and chairs as they were in this Hall previous to their removal; and to enable him to do so, he be directed to prepare for temporary occupancy the old Hall of Representatives. He said he would not call up the resolution this morning.

Mr. Bingham and others objected.

Mr. Bingham and others objected.

question of arder, that no resolutions of any kind are in order until after the organization of the House. He could not agree to take the the House. He could not agree to take the vote on all questions in the order in which they stand, which would be to override his question of order.

Mr. Stanton concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He was willing to vote on all questions as they arose in parliamentary

order.

Mr. Winslow said that the plurality rule could not be voted on for a very long time—
in h. a belief, peyer.

Mr. Bingham wished to know, if the Republi-

Mr. Bingham wished to know, if the Republicans would consent to vote on Mr. Clark's resolution, whether Mr. Clark would consent then to vote on the proposition for the plurality rule.

Mr. Clark indignantly objected to any such arrangement as that proposed.

After discussion, in which many members participated, a vote was taken on the demand of the previous question, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 108, nays, 105. So the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said the time had arrived, in his opinion, when this House ought to be organised. He presented the name of Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas. [Applause.]

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said he was au-

Gilmer
Scattering
Necessary to a choice, 106.
On this ballot, Mr. Davis of Indiana, and Mr. Riggs of New Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Democrats,) voted for Mr. Hamilton.
Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, who, when his name was called, voted for Mr. McQueen, as he has invariably done heretofore, when the roll was called through, changed his vote to Mr. Hamilton. In some remarks which he then made, he declared that he changed his vote to please his friends, and not from any desire to effect an organization. If it had been in his power, he was free to say he would perpetuate discord here, but he was powerless.

Monday, January 9, 1860. SENATE.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas appeared in

heir seats this morning, on the opening of th enate.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada; referred.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to establish

a Government printing office.

Mr. Davis introduced bills to facilitate the

and wasted fair play. In this pagitate root, of could not be called by a much better and declared he had never cross of the country of the plantily rule on the country of the plantily rule of the plantily rule of the country of the plantily rule of the plantile rule of the plantile

fidence in the Government. The people look to a speedy organization of the Territory by Congress as indispensable. Mining operation continued, on a limited scale, in the interval of warm weather. Building of residences and stores was progressing rapidly at Denver city, but there was a great scarcity of material.

The Washington Star says that every Republican member of Congress has received a cir-cular, dated Trenton, N. J., December 9, and signed by a committee of twelve gentlemen, appointed by the friends of William L. Dayton pointed by the friends of William L. Dayton-orging that gentleman's claims for the Pepub-lican nomination for the Presidency. The signers of the circular are, James T. Sherman, S. C. Harbert T. H. Dudley, William A. Newell, B. Gummere, P. Y. Rogers, A. P. Berthude, A. B. Woodruff, B. B. Edsall, Elstan Marsh, and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

SLAVES LIBERATED .- By the will of the late SLAYES LIBERATED.—By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christmas, of Warren county, N. C. ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphun Springs, Warren county.—Warrenton (N. C.) News.

Another Legislative Dippiculat in Kansas.—St. Legislature passed a joint resolution ad journing to meet at Lecompton, which Gow Medary vetoed, but the Legislature passed in over the veto by a two-thirds vote of a quorum The question has now arisen as to the constitutionality of this vote. The majority adjourned to Lawrence, and the minority remain at Lecompton. Both factions claim to be a legal body.

Washington to his paper, the Memphis Enquirer, says: "There is less sectional excitement than I auticipated, and the members generally seem to be in better temper; a little bluster about breaking up the Union, if a Republican is elected President, without waiting for any orant set of his

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA .- New York, Jan. 9.—The steamer Baltic has arrived from Aspinwall, which port she left on the morning of the 1st instant. She brings California dates to the 20th ult., 250 passengers, and nearly

to the 20th ult., 250 passengers, and nearly \$1,800,000 in specie.

The first Legislature of Nevada Territory met on the 15th at Genoa, and took measures for procuring the immediate recognition of the Territory by Congress.

Three schooners had arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing cargoes of rich Japanese wares and advices to the 15th of November. The difficulty respecting American currency continued. Lacquered goods were scarce, and had advanced 200 per cent. The Government was throwing obstacles in the way of trade, and had issued orders that no merchants should sell over fifteen piculs per day of any article.
The Powhatan sails from Kanagana on the

The Powhatan sails from Kanagana on the 22d of February, taking the Japanese embassy, to consist of two chief ambassadors, eighteen officials, and fifty subordinates. The embassy proceeds to Panama via the andwich Islands, and at the Ishmus would take passage in a United States frigate, and proceed to Washington. Parties of Americans from the Powhatan had visited Yeddo. A large fire occurred there on the 11th of November.

The San Francisco papers are urging the project of a line of steamers to Japan.

The San Francisco markets were quiet and prices unchanged. Anthracite coal was selling at \$26 by quantities from the yards.

The stores of Alexander & Co. and Mr. Nathanson were burnt on the night of the 18th.

thanson were burnt on the night of the 18th Mr. Nathanson was under arrest on suspicion of firing his premises.

The United States frigate Saranac sailed from Panama on the 22d of December for Realejo. The Lancaster and Lovant still re-mained there. Advices from Carthagena state that the Lib-

erals had taken Barranquilla, INAUGURAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO .-Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Governor Dennison's inau-gural was delivered at Columbus to-day. He recommends holding annual sessions of the Legislature, and an amendment to the Conrepresentation. He deprecates the neglect by Congress of internal improvements, and dis-cusses the Slavery question at some length, from an Anti-Slavery point of view.

The Maine Legislature was organized at Augusta on Wednesday. Thomas H. Marshal, of Beliast, was chosen President; and James M. Lincoln, Secretary of the Genate; and Frederick A. Pike, of Calais, Speaker; and Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, Clerk of the House—all Republicans.

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, D. C. Vol. XIV. January, 1830.

The National Era is a Political, Literary and Family Newspaper. It is an uncompremising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power, an advocate of Personal, Civi, and Religious Liberty, and the friend of the Homestead Bill, and all measures calculated to give to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight. Regarding Slavery and the issues involved in it as the Great Political the issues involved in it as the Zreat Political Question of the day, it has supported and will continue to support the Bepublican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom. In principle and policy the Era will continue to be, in all respects, what it has always been. The melancholy event which transferred its respon-

melancholy event which transferred its responsibilities to the present proprietor, will make nochange in its character.

The National Era presents a weekly sammary of General News and Political Latelligence, keeps an accurate record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large apprion of the most important. Speeches a large portion of the most important. Speeches delivered in that body. Mr. D. R. Goodlor, for a long time a contributor, and known to you since last January as Assistant Editor, will have charge of the Political Department, assisted by other able writers. The Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, as supplied by some of the heat writers of

the best written of the country.

In the midst of a community hostile or ind. ferons to its objects, the National Era has for thirteen you're labored for the establishment of principles upon which the Republican Party is founded. It is certainly important on the eve of a Freshendal Campanga, and when in-cendiary appeals are again make for its sup-pression by mob violence, that it should be vigorously sustained, and that the seat of Gov-ernment should not be surrendered to Pro Slavery influences. The terms of the Era are as liberal as can possibly be afforded by any pa-per published in this city, relying upon its sub-

scription list alone for support. Single copy, one year . Three copies, one year
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ame post office.

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otes of solvent banks.
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the above volume e an excellent and d. The author has

Another of those despicable tricks in legishoother of these despitation through the habit of filling their pockets at the exthe last session of Congress, a bill was introand in the Senate to confirm certain disputed ed titles in Missouri. Senator Benjamin, who as, and is, chairman of the Committee on higher Land Claims, offered an amendment include some similar cases in Louisiana. uning it by name, the famous case of the fomas land grant was included, in which Mr. gaiamin's colleague and particular friend, teator Slidell, is the claimant, and to whose west the amendment was to inure. The

adment was adopted by both houses, witha suspicion, on the part of the members of iber body, that it settled the long-disputed to the Houmas grant. That grant, it seems, been settled upon by a large number of sons long before Mr. Slidell made his purisse; and when these persons found themitioned Congress to repeal the hasty and hister act into which it has been betrayed. f. Toombs presented their petition last Tuesar, and, after some discussion, the matter was rred to a select committee. The quantity and involved is no less than ninety thousand es, and is said to be worth a million of dol-

Senator Slidell is one of the ablest and most droit leaders of the Democratic party, and spires to the Presidency. It is a peculiarity his, that he always does things on a grand gale. He it was who originated and brought invard the thirty million bill, ostensibly to be sed in bribing Spain to sell Cuba, but really h a view to establishing a grand national ratic electioneering fund. Nothing was e natural than that a man who was thus cely in his benefactions to his party, should mage his private transactions on a corres-maing scale of magnificence. Mr. Benjamin, te other Senator from Louisiana, a Jew by ith and, we fear, never fully converted to histianity, is a most appropriate colleague for h. Slidell. As Gil Blas said of the Bishop's ard and butler, "These two make a pair." Benjamin is an able lawyer, a fine advo and skilled in the art of making the worse ar the better cause. Considered merely an artistic point of view, it must be consed that this affair was well managed. But

POSITION OF MARYLAND. he Democracy of Maryland has made a ju-

ious use of the fears excited by John Brown's

insion of Virginia, and of the irritation pro-led by the Helper book. That party, which nd a few days ago voted u musly for the sectional resolutions presented from the Democratic side of the House. The molations declare that any Representative of layland in Congress who shall vote for any publican, or any sympathizer with the Re-blicans, will forfeit the confidence of the n in Bible language

der parts of the State. Baltmere is hat der parts of the State. Baltmere is hat salte, both in the number of its citivas and in wealth; and we see no reason the Persentatives in Congress should have the same right to act upon their constitutions and in wealth; and we see no reason the Persentatives in Congress should have the same right to act upon their constitutions of duty as those from the counties.

A New Experiment.—The Democracy in the large made a new experiment on Monday, to not coincide, would furnish a just cause for the dissolution of our Union. We shold such that we have the same right to act upon their constitutional majority, having you probe the constitutional majority, having the state of the dissolution of our Union. We shold such that the same right to act upon their constitutions are such as the constitution of the same and as graceful to the civilization of the sage, and disgraceful to the civilization of the sage, they arranged that Mr. Davis, of Indians, the monimation of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, of a conservative back. As an illustration of his notion of saxertenely desirous to see the House spaniced by the election of a conservative back. As an illustration of his notion of saxertenely desirous to see the House spaniced by the election of a conservative form the texterned that the part of the pay of the mail contractors. All the statement of the state of the

t regard to the opinions of the people in

but and the Pitt river region by General ble. They arrived in San Francisco on the dult, and were to be put on board the brigness for transportation to the Menderino

21th ult., by the steamship Golden Age.
In mission was understood to be to report to
ashington the condition of the fortifications ad military requirements of the Pacific coast.
The new United States steamer Saginaw had at been completed at Mare Island. She made accessful experimental trip on the 15th ult.
An application has been made by Judge ry for a mundamus to compel the county to transfer the indictment against him for ing Senator Broderick to the Fourth District art. The case was argued on the 12th, and application refused. The case was forth-bappealed to the Supreme Court. Solonel Fremont had obtained possession of the mines adjudged to him by the decision

the courts, without any violent collision with the adverse claimants.

Advices from Japan, by the Russian war lasel Novick, state that Mr. Hodson, British meanl, had arrived at Hakodadi, and, in conjuction with the Russian authorities, had made i pressing demand on the Japanese Government to remove the restrictions placed upon compare, which, after the exchange of diplomatic titles, had resulted in the promise that all the brables should be remedied after a little. More animation in the San Francisco market the occasioned by the arrival of the Morning light from Boston; but business and relapsed take its old dull state, and the disposition of the More proposition of the More proposition of the More proposition of the More jobbing trade was not to purchase a dolar's worth of merchandise unless absolutely because of the proposition of the More proposition of t

this meeting be forwarded to each of the United States Senators from this State, and also to the member of Congress from this district, at Washington, and that they be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to cause the same to be presented to both houses of our National Legislature."

islature."
Although these proceedings appear in a newspaper, I have a letter from the Secretary of the meeting stating that they are the official proceedings, and have been sent to me for the purpose mentioned in that resolution. I ask leave to present them, and I ask that the resolutions

of the meeting may be read.

Mr. Brown. What paper is that?

Mr. King. A Rochester paper.

The President pro tempore. The resolutions will be read.

will be read.

The Secretary read them, as follows:

"Whereas recent events occurring in different portions of our common country have made prominent the question of the continued union of the States composing our Confederacy; and whereas it has been thought proper for the citizens of Rochester to assemble in public meeting to declare their sentiments on this question: Therefore,

"Resolved, That while we are free citizen

Southern States, we will, so far as in our power, cheerfully accord to them what we claim for ourselves, the free and unmolested exercise of

an artistic point of view, it must be consided that this affair was well managed. But there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the plant was shall not be surprised if these racy, and should be avoided by all honest, continuant of the surprised in the surprised if these racy, and should be avoided by all honest, conservative, and Union-loving citizens.

"Resolved, That the late insurrectionary movement of John Brown, and those who conservative is the surprise of the surprise

down by the President in his message are true, the conclusion is irresistible, that when slave and which must never be severed, but held sacred, and cherished as the guaranty to the onward progress of our country.

"Resolved, That while we revere the teach-

ators, with entire confidence, that, in any at-tempt to carry into execution any such purpose as a dissolution of the Union, they would no more receive aid or comfort in New York from SENATE.
The Senate met at one o'clock. those who act politically in the organization of the Democratic party, than they would from open and avowed Republicans, who denounce disunionists as enemies of the country, no bet-

ter than traitors.

The President pro tempore. What disposition does the Senator propose to make of the resolutions just read? table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Slidell moved to refer the papers on the subject of the Houmas land claim to the Committee on the Judiciary. It belonged properly to the Committee on Private Land Claims, but

as the motives of himself and colleague on that subject had been impugned, and as Mr. Benja min was chairman of that committee, he desired o change its reference.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow.

A large number of petitions of no general interest were presented.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion to print the President's message.

He spoke at length on the subject of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories, and in favor of Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. He dissented from the onlying expressed in the mestection of Slavery in the Territories. He dissented from the opinion expressed in the message, that if the judiciary should hereafter fail
to provide an adequate remedy for infringements of this right, it would be time enough to
strengthen their hands by further legislation,
and thought Congress ought to act immediately, before the mischief is done.

Mr. Doolittle replied at some length, calling
attention to the great change which has taken

are no slaves.

Mr. Harlan argued that if the premises laid

He spoke at considerable length. Mr. Foster followed, and discussed the sub-

meeted with this contest, and against whom there could have been no serious objection. He wanted to act in good faith.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether, at

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether, at the same time, he wanted to elect a Clerk.

Mr. Houston replied that was not necessary.

The present Clerk acts till a successor is elect-ed. The gentlemen do not mean to pay the contractors. They only want to keep up the outside pressure.

Mr. Stevens. The gentleman must know hill can be pre-Mr. Stevens. The gentleman must know that by the Constitution, no bill can be presented, nor a resolution offered, till a Speaker and Clerk shall be elected.

Mr. Houston. The gentleman cannot escape that way. It was a mere subterfuge. The present Clerk can remain till a successor is elected.

Mr. Reagan commenced a speech on the Slavery question, but repeatedly gave way to

to the proposition.

Mr. Mallory replied, the Southern Opposition
were willing to organize the House on any fair
basis of opposition to the Republican party.

publican is elected President, without waitin for any overt act of his in derogation of our rights, was to be expected; and as it does no tearm to any but those who utter it, it may be permitted to pass without commend.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

The report of the Scretary of the Navy opens with a review of the Paragnay expedition. The relations of the United States and Paragnay have been restored and placed upon the most cordial footing, a new commercial treaty and special convention was executed, and satisfactory apologies and indemnities made.

The expense of the expedition was defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the paragraph.

The expense of the expedition was defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of \$289,000 appropriated by Congress on the 3d of March last, to pay for the charter or purchase of the six screw steamers and one side-wheel steamer, which, from the deficiency of light draught vessels in the navy capable of navigating the Parana and Paraguay, it had become necessary that a small appropriation for that object be made early at the approaching session, or the work will be arrested for want of funds to carry it on.

The Secretary has caused a thorough examination to be made of the several Atlantic navy yards, and has issued instructions to all the navy yards, and has issued instructions to all the navy yards, establishing a uniform system of organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency, and responsibility.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were \$13,803,212.77; appropriation, \$14,240,247.27; screw steamers and one side-wheel steamer, which, from the deficiency of light draught vessels in the navy capable of navigating the

sum the Department was rele sum the Department was released from its con-tract to restore them to their former condition, and they became the property of the Govern-ment. They have since been fitted for the ser-vice in which they are now engaged. Five of them are employed on the coasts of Africa and Cuba; one between the Washington and Gosport navy yards, in lieu of the "Water-Witch," which has also been sent to the coast of Cuba; and the other—the side-wheel steamer—in the La Plata and its tributaries as part of the Brazil squadron. The cost of maintaining these seven vessels in commission is not much great-er than that of maintaining a single steam

By the purchase of these steamers the Government was enabled to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. Being of light draught, those on the African slave coast will enter harbors and rivers where the slave traffic originates, while those on the coast of Cuba will frequent its harbors, cruise in the track of the slave traders on both sides of the island, and will be very sure to intercept such as may escape the vigilinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba—two on each side of the island. It is intended to employ another steamer to cruise between New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, for that and other purposes, as soon as she can be spared from other ob-

jects.

To enable the African squadron, now consist-ing of three sloops of war and four steamers, to and of three stoops of war and rour steamers, to be constantly in the neighborhood of the places where the traffic is carried on, the depot of na-val supplies has been removed from Porto Praya, in latitude north 15 degrees, near Cape de Verde, to St. Paul de Loando, in latitude south 8 degrees. Under the former arrangement, the vessels of the squadron, then sailing ment, the vessels of the squadron, then sailing vessels only, in seas where calms prevail, were most of the time employed in making the voyage from the proper cruising ground to Porto Praya, for supplies, and back again to the cruising ground, and the voyage was scarcely performed before it became necessary to repeat it; while under the present arrangement, it will seldom be necessary for them to be absent, and ence of a squadron of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so

coast of Cuos, will render the slave traine so dangerous for American vessels, that few will be willing to embark in it. Twenty steam vessels have been added to the many since the commencement of this Admin-istration—thirteen by contract and seven by purchase. The report gives the condition of the steamers now building. The Secretary renews his recommendation in

last report to increase the navy. The retrenchment which Congress has made in the navy yards will indemnify the treasury for the navy yards will indemnity the treasury for the expense of constructing twenty more steam vessels. Thus it may be said that the treasury will be nearly or quite indemnified for the cost of this increase of twenty steam vessels in the navy eration of this kind, the protection of our coast and coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the continent, of five millions of commercial tonnage, six hundred millions of for eign exports and imports, and of "merican citizens and interests in all parts of the world, imperatively requires a more efficient and powerful naval force than we now have at command.

The Secretary earnestly recommends the addition of steamships to the navy, instead of expending millions in building a few large ships.
"It is," he says, "a source of extreme regret obliged to sit by passively, and see in some for-eign countries citizens of the United States im-Executive has not the means to protect or re-

The Secretary renews his last recommendation that the marine corps be increased.

The Naval Academy continues to show the most gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils is all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and thirty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these, eighty-six were found qualified and

has transferred the new members of the fourth class of a ting midshipmen to the sloop of war Plymouth, attached to the Academy, thereby enlarging the accommodations provided there, without the expense of new buildings; and armodate eighty-five pupils and their instructors on board of that vessel. This measure is a decided improvement. It has been accomplished with great facility and at inconsiderable expense. It subjects the pupils to stricter disci-pline and closer supervision. At the outset of their studies, it introduces and attaches them to as household words.

The board of officers appointed to witness the annua! examinations have made a highly the annual examinations have made a light favorable report of the general management, discipline, and police, of the Academy. They rec-ommend that no condidate be admitted under the age of fifteen, instead of fourteen, as the rethe age of fifteen, instead of fourteen, as the re-quirement now is; that the time of reporting for admission be the 1st of June, instead of the 20th of December; that the French and Span-ish languages enter into the final examination of midshipmen, and have due weight in deter-mining their relative standing; that, besides the practice ship, a small screw steamer be at-tached to the Academy; that the pupils be in-structed in the duties of engineering, in the manufacture of fire-works, and all ordnance

and the tributaries of the Paraguay river, au-thorized by Congress, were almost suspended on account of the difficulties between the Uni-ted States and the Government of Paraguay.

made a conditional contract with the Chiriqui Improvement Company and Ambrose W. Thompson, subject to the ratification of Congress, for the purpose of securing to the United States some very valuable privileges in the province of Chiriqui.

The rights proposed to be secured are the right of a free transit through Chiriqui, a grant of five thousand acres of land on each side of the lathnus, and the right to all coal for naval

classes now on the rolls is eleven thousand his bundred and eighty-five, and that the aggregate amount per annum required for their payment is \$1,034,914.15. The amount paid on account of pensions during the year ending June 30. 1859, was \$1,183,140.89.

1859, was \$1,183,140.89.
Of the aggregate number of pensioners on the rolls, ten thousand six hundred and sixtyseven are from the army, and nine hundred and sixtyeighteen from the navy. Of these, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of the former,
and three hundred and seventy five of the hundred and sixty
or tand, which, if not donated for educational or other beneficial purposes, should be made liable, by law, to the location of Virginia military warrants, so that owners who, instead of exchanging their warrants for some and three hundred and seventy-five of the lat-ter, are on the invalid rolls, and their pensions amount to \$469,457.53 per annum.

The number of revolutionary pensioners has dwindled down to one hundred and sixty-five,

eighty-nine having died during the present year. The number of widows of revolutionary offi cers and soldiers, under all the acts of Congress granting pensions, was, at the close of the year, three thousand seven hundred and fourteen; and the whole number of pensioners on the rolls, under all the acts allowing half pay to widows and orphans of deceased officers and

During the year ending 30th September last, six thousand eight hundred and one bounty land warrants were issued, calling for the aggregate quantity of one million thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty acres. This amount, tary services sixty-three millions seven hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-

tary services sixty-three millions seven hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two acres.

In regard to the District of Columbia, the Secretary says that \$2,376,042,86 have been raised by taxation of private property, and expended for the general good; and since the city was laid out, many millions, drawn from the treasury of the United States, have been expended, in erecting public buildings and making other improvements. But much yet remains to be done, for which large appropriations will be required. A portion of these should doubtless be made by Congress; but what portion that body alone must determine. It would be well for the Government, and not less advantageous to the city, if some well descend article of the treaty with the Chippewas insect rule could be laid down, clearly showing wint cleares of improvements are to be made by the one of the other. For many years past, appropriations to be enasked and made for many objects of Durely lead, if not of private, interest, to the neglect or posturpment of others of a public character. Thus, certain avenues and streets have been improved and lighted at the cost of the General Government, while others of equal importance have been improved and lighted at the expense of the individuals owning property upon them. These appropriations, made upon no just principle, have encouraged applications to be made for almost every conceivable purpose, until Congress very naturally has been led to view with distrust, if not with positive disfavor, even those objects which have been commended to its favorable regard as falling within the range of its exclusive patronage.

those pojects which have been commended to its favorable regard as falling within the range of its exclusive petronage.

In addition to improvements of immediate interest to the city of Wassington, others have been suggested, which, in their majure, conduce equally to the convenience and advantage of the citizens of Georgetown and of the county of Washington outside of either city—such as furnishing increased accommodations for the courts, and the exaction of a new jail and penitentiary. For several years, the judges of the courts within the District, and the members of the bar, have urged the necessity of an addition to the City Hall, for the convenience of the courts; and the judges have expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as the fare officers of the United States, and a very large portion of their business of such a character as to involve directly the interests of the General Government, this inaprovement should be paid for from the public treasury. The Grand Jury and many influential citizen have likewise called attention to the same subject, as well as

cal year, the public works of that description have been suspended, and, in pursuance of the policy adopted by Congress at its last session, no estimates are presented for their continuance during the next fiscal year.

The Secretary caused an examination to be made of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and reports that it is in admirable condition.

The agencies for the preservation of live-oak timber belonging to the United States have been successfully conducted, and the system now established and in operation through the present corps of agents will, it is believed, effectually secure that important object.

The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory recommends that a larger force be employed in that institution. As the appropriations for the Nautical Almanac failed to receive the sanction of Congress at the last session, it will in future secure exact farness and justice to every interest. The most feasible plan sug-gested would be this: Let the usual appropria-tions for the improvement and lighting of streets and avenues, and the support of a general po-lice force, be discontinued, as also all special appropriations for objects properly falling under the immediate centrol of the city au-thorities and the special of the District and thorities, or of the people of the District; and in lieu thereof, let an annual appropriation be made, proportionate in amount to the value of the property owned by and held for the ex-clusive use of the United States within the

under the swamp grant—the residue, 89,061 acres, being fit for agricultural purposes.

There is a residuum of 40,000 acres owned

by the United States in the Virginia military district, consisting of small, irregular parcels tar warrants, so that owners who, instead of exchanging their warrants for scrip, may prefer particular localities in the aforesaid district,

In Wisconsin there have been surveyed and sectionized thirty-nine townships since last re-port, amounting to 2,831 lineal miles, of which 459 miles were meanders of lakes and rivers. Contracts have been made for surveying other

With the exception of such resurveys, the surveying service in Iowa will be closed, it is ted, within the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1861.

The surveys of township lines in Iowa have all been completed, and the subdivision nearly so. Twenty-three townships were sectionized so. Twenty-three townships were sectionized during the past year, equal to 1,173 lineal miles, and fifteen are under contract for subdivision and survey, returns of which are soon expected. By the act of Congress approved February 26, 1857, provision is made "for running and marking that part of the western boundary of Minnesots which is not defined by the natural landmarks, settinged distance one handred.

second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, of September 30, 1854, has been finished, and the boundaries properly established. The area of that reserve is ascer-

been finished. The area of that reserve is ascertained to be 125,294 acres.

In the Territory of Kansas, there has been surveyed, since last report, 1,489 miles of townships, and 5,384 sectional lines, embracing an area of 2,172,347 acres, costing \$44,000.

The funds apportioned to Kansas during the fiscal year have been applied to the establishment of the true southern boundary of the New York reserve, and to the subdivisional surveys within its limits, with a view to the satisfaction of the Indian allotments of 320 acres each, under the treaty stipulations, and thereafter to lay open the residue of the tract as other public lands.

The field of surveying operations during the ensuing year in Kalass will be quite limited, as we have there extensive bodies of land over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended, and which are now open to pre-emption and sale.

ring the last year 806 miles of standard, 933 miles of townships, and 7,843 of section lines, embracing an area of 2,214,907 acres, costing \$68,000.

miles of exterior and subdivional lines on and in the vicinity of the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas river.

In California, the exteriors of the public surveys have been extended since last report over the mineral regions towards the eastern boundary of the State, embracing 15 miles of meridian—182 standard parallel, 179 meanders, 1,027 townships, and 1,906 sectional subdivisions, the sectional lines embracing the area of 1,039,542 acres.

Settlers are found on a large portion of the country over which the subdivisional surveys have been extended.

and attributing such invasions to the teachings will be composed of two delegates from each to vote for the readoption of the Cincinnati platform; declaring determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention, and also instructing the delegates to vote for Senator Douglas.

From the Estimore Pairiot of December 31.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

A National Opposition Convention, embracing Republicans, members of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, members of the Opposition Party of New Jersey and all others.

nave been extended.

The extensive grants for railroad purposes to eight States of the Union have claimed and received a large share of the attention of the Department heretofore and during the past In conclusion, the report states that the grat-

ifying results may be mentioned, that since the 30th September, 1858, there have been actually 30th September, 1858, there have been actually transmitted, or prepared for transmission, from this office, for delivery, upward of 160,000 patents; and if we divide the list of approvals to the States under swamp and railroad grants by a fair average, we find that the work in their adjustment and certification is equal to the preparation of an additional number of 134,000 cash patents.

danger from such attacks. The Secretary recommends that the present fortresses be lighted

ommends that the present fortresses be lighted with gas.

The great military road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton has been completed about two hundred and sixty miles. Reliable information has been furnished of great mineral wealth in the mountains through which the road passes. It may be considered as demonstrated was the statement of the considered as demonstrated with the considered as demonstrated with the considered as demonstrated. strated, that the project of artesian wells to bring water from subterranean streams to over-flow the surfaces of the great Western plains, is, for any reasonable amount of expenditure, impracticable.

impracticable.

The economy is evident of continuing explorations into the regions west of the Mississippi, when it is considered that they open the country to travel, develop its mineral and agricultural wealth, shorten and afford new information conserning emigrant routes, and designate those portions of the wild territory that are susceptible of settlement. Very great benefits to the whole country would be derived, beyond all doubt, by furnishing from the office of Explorations and Surveys a moderate supply of geological maps of the United States and Territories. An opportunity now presents itself, by which the preparation of a complete geologi-cal map, by some of the ablest men of science

cal map, by some of the ablest men of science in America, can be secured, at a very reasonable rate of compensation. No similar expenditure would result in anything like an equal benefit to the country at large.

With a sketch of the military operations, the Secretary brings his report to a close. The army in Utah is inactive, and stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people. That Thritory is governed practically by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or Constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon Church are alone potential; and the people, beyond a mere show of acquiescence in Federal authority, are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation. The preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognised by the people of the United States, is impossible there. Murders have been perpetrated in the Territory upon amigrants journeying toward the Pacific, which it is the general impression are the work of the Mormon accorded the properse of the means of the means of the more of the mormon accorded the means of the means of the more of the mormon accorded the means of the more of the mormon accorded the means of the means of the more of the mormon accorded the means of the mormon accorded the means of the means of the mormon accorded the means of the means of the mormon accorded the means of the means of the mormon accorded the means of th

journeying toward the Pacific, which it is the general impression are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned if not directed by the Church.

There is in the present attitude of affairs scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season.

There has been more than the usual amount of disturbance upon the Texan frontier; and Congress should adopt a policy to give security to our citizens, and punish the Mexican banditti. The Government of Mexica is in too chaotic a condition to meet the exigency; and the people of that country, as much as our own, would be benefitted by a law of Congress to remedy this state of things.

cing Republicans, members of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, members of the Op-position Party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate in support of the candidates then and there to be nominated for

A or of the project of the control of the value of

mercy the Government would be in the emergencies of war. Other expenses are necessarily incurred in experiments and improvements. The Secretary makes no departure from the estimates made heretofore in relation to national defences; and his sentiments are likewise unchanged in regard to the propriety of making some provision to secure our scaports from the attacks of forces that may debark on the coast, and seek to attain them by routes not commanded by the channel forts. The statistics of the combined naval and military operations of the combined naval and military operations of the French in the recent Italian war are indications of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of this estimate of our many control of the correctness of the correctnes surrender it at once. Justice to our naturalized citizens demands action on this subject, and this issue should be broadly made next fall. No man in the opposition to the corrupt dy-nasty at Washington can be so perverse as to disagree to the proposition against reviving the African slave trade, or that in favor of admitting Kansas, and getting her out of the way; or that for bringing back the Government to a system of honesty and rigid economy. If there be any

The ninth specification is a bold assertion of Gov. Wise's extreme doctrine on this subject, and the party or parties that will stand by this resolution cannot fail to win the respect, if not the support, of even Southern fire eaters. This is marching straight up to the requirements which from day to day we have been pointing out as necessary to the preservation of our inter-State relations. Mr. Buchanan can see no power in the Constitution to authorize him to put a stop to lawless invasions of the States and Territories, except upon terms, the execution of which is almost impossible. The Chicago Op-positionists propose to inaugurate the exercise of this power as a constitutional one, which it is the duty of the President to resort to when-ever the occasion arises, let the invasion come from what quarter it may. We are glad to see that our Northern brethren stand upon no idle

distinctions. The tenth proposition is well taken. It meets a new state of things. It strikes right at the root of Abolitionism, that spits upon the Constitution, and refuses to bow to the will of maintaining. jorities. It deals a stunning blow to the con-spiracies of that disunionism which has found some forty advocates on the floor of Congress within the present month. Every Unionist everywhere will not fail to welcome this expression of hostility to such a revolutionary spirit from the Northern and Western Opposispirit from the Northern and Western Opposi-tion parties. It can be responded to by the whole Southern Opposition as sound doctrine. Though the call of this Convention was made by the Republican National Committee, it must not be forgotten that the extension of the invi-tation to the other two parties, mentioned by name, was made at the express desire of their Representatives in Congress on that is thus Representatives in Congress; so that, in thus opening the door to these parties, as well as to all others who may be willing to co-operate upon the basis set forth, the Convention divests itself of an exclusively Republican cast, and becomes to that extent a National Opposition

one. It remains to be seen how the invitation will be responded to. Massachusetts Legislature.—Boston, Jan. 4.—The State Legislature convened at noon to-day. In the Senate, Charles A. Phelps was re-elected President, receiving 32 out of 36 votes. In the House, John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 179 votes against 51 for other parties. The Governor and Legislature then proceeded under military escort to the South Church, where the election sermon was preached by Rev. T. Anderson, of Roxbury.

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"1. To the policy of the present Administration;

"2. To Federal corruption and usurpation;

"3. To the extension of Slavery in the Territories;

"4. To the new and dangerous political doctrine, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States;

"5. To the reopening of the African slave at trade;

"6. To any inequality of rights among citives."

"7. And who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;

"8. Of restoring the Federal Administration."

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their ends, echoing their wi-kes, publishing news and peeches, with comments only in their interest—and being onducted and managed merely as agents for the accommodated and mana conducted and managed merely as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing they are read mainly by that partion of the public who concur with them in opinion; and, as their state ments are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and suil for the proposed of the proposed of

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WASHINGTO

A PALACE IN 6 BY EDWARD SPENC XI-Continued. Heavens! what an escape! fid it sting me? I shiver to anot think, for horror! The ense, they say. Scarce six he bite and death! And such ollen, racked as if hot lead me's veins, and the mad wild rium! * * * This loath more and more insupportable. corners full of hideous reptiles mell of which is sickening. in ill? It breeds its own me s this. Thank God, my wo

haps. Aye, this dampness, thas done its work already. of creeping chills-my head th fushed—my pulse jerks and under my finger. Fated! I means-typhus-delirium-d when I am becoming reconci I have a prospect ahead-a c fion and security! Oh, was ev lot than mine! What is it? no pain, I see no mark. reptile have stung me? This I have never known sensations. What can it be? My limb chill-I can scarce move my my hand to my brow. How it pulse, into which a thousand g their serpent-poisoned blo ightness in my chest-this sand pounds upon me?" I but close my eyes a secon pauses, shivering, in her t fool! triple, insensate fool, so yet sealing fate with your own means it, indeed! Poisoned-

rashly, doubling the dose? accursed fiend! dest thou mock me! thou, deeming the bottle-prison? Hell but dash thee now against the shalt thou kill! * * * meaning? So soon! Oh, I I thought to make my peace-well for men! * * * I well for men! * * * 1
things well; * * * and
Judge of * * * my purpo
they say Hell is paved with n late. * * * *
And so, drowned in the st
the foul drug, numb with insta
to Sleep! Wretched expediticken wretch, was Sleep, fo
We shall not dwell upon his face, grotesque, distorted Sleep was no longer to hi brother," who, with drowsy up the ravelled sleeve of care nightly task of Penelope, uni-been woven by day. It was

his introduction to another active than the world he which he entered by no

through a dismal dungeon was written: "Through m eternal pain; through me t

involuntary suicide! Why

people lost; "† a world whe order, and "Tohu-Bohu" St tiff. Thither the foul Homu the was wont to lead him, to finging him into the midst peopled this Nifelheim, thand," delighted to see the Very soon after he had he in the power of Opium, his the general form of Night on the point of achievibut for some misadventur paper mislaid, upon which millions; or, the ship which port with store of gold for eyes; or, there was an errowhich he could not correct bars apoil him, without popursuit; or, the slaves ran ships; or, the Telegraph go the money proved to be the money proved to be ceived; or, the horse, that him, fell, and broke his nec tasma infested perpetually be closed his eyes in sleep By and by, the dreams more painful character. in Wall street, with all th and disgrace upon his sho escape. He ran hither an long flights of stairs, plung cellars, but—all was Wall went was Wall street—

those familiar faces sneeri fagers pointed at him, ev-dry news-boys; and no him! Trinity steeple still him! Trinity steeple sti ** You are a thief, a thief, it is f!? or, he had his n and stored away—hut, alas! Yor, down there, in the c deak, and the coins in bags a perpetual chorus, that co er and louder: "Enthezale the coins in the coins in the coins in bags a perpetual chorus, that co er and louder: "Enthezale the coins in th has, growing louder each shall be betrayed! My of the very people in the sta bring an anvil! Beat upon comes! Sing with me, so led funds! embezzled moment. Oh, agony! Cr, there is some fou ay, that he cannot wash the street see it, and avoid the other side, and follow at turning their heads is a louthsome mark and, so long as it is there real. He sees how his a marks the contest they ha loathing and affection. by it, and hates himself plunges into hath but it plunges into bath, but it be uses the razor, till the off, yet the "damned spo Ah! how he clutches a it with torturing, bloody raving—all in vain! Again: The Telegraph as complete control of engers are ready to b veloped missives aloft in comes one: Latest No.

comes one: Latest Neu Lloyd the forger! Ruin desolation among widows Toss it aside! Another rusands starving for